

**HIV Vaccine Awareness Day – May 18th.
Real People. Real Progress.**

HIV VACCINE 101 QUIZ

**HIV Vaccine Awareness Day
May 18, 2004**

HIV Vaccine Research: Real People. Real Progress

What is Your HIV Vaccine I.Q.?

Before you make any judgments about HIV vaccine research, take this quiz and learn your HIV vaccine I.Q. Answers are provided at the end of the quiz.

1. Scientists have already developed a vaccine that prevents HIV infection.
True False
2. Only men who have sex with men or people who use drugs should be concerned about an HIV vaccine.
True False
3. You can get HIV from participating in a clinical trial.
True False
4. You have to be infected with HIV to participate in an HIV vaccine clinical trial.
True False
5. Before I volunteer for a vaccine trial, I will be told about all of the known side effects that may occur.
True False
6. HIV vaccines go through a rigorous testing process.
True False
7. A preventive HIV vaccine may stop an individual from becoming infected with HIV.
True False
8. An HIV vaccine may not stop an individual from becoming infected with HIV, but might act to slow down the progression from HIV to AIDS.
True False
9. Scientists test the effectiveness of a vaccine by encouraging trial participants to engage in high-risk behavior.
True False
10. Racial and ethnic minorities are overrepresented in HIV vaccine clinical trials in the U.S.
True False

*May 18th. Wear your
Red AIDS Ribbon upside down*



Answer Key

1. **False.** Currently a preventive HIV vaccine does not exist. Ongoing research is being conducted to find a safe and effective vaccine.
2. **False.** Everyone should be concerned about an HIV vaccine. HIV has no boundaries. The highest rates of new infection in the U.S. are in African Americans, Latinos/as, men who have sex with men, injection drug users (IDUs) and sexual partners of IDUs.
3. **False.** Vaccines being used in human trials **cannot** cause HIV infection or AIDS.
4. **False.** In order to participate in an HIV vaccine clinical trial you **cannot** be HIV+. Preventive HIV vaccines for *HIV-negative* populations are being developed to control the spread of HIV and are not a cure for AIDS.
5. **True.** All clinical trial participants are told of the known side effects that may occur through a process known as Informed Consent. Informed Consent explains the possible risks and benefits of participation, the process of trial participation and everything involved with trial participation. It is required of **all** volunteers. In addition, Informed Consent makes it clear that participation in a trial is completely voluntary and that a trial participant can withdraw consent and stop their participation at any time.
6. **True.** All preventive vaccines go through a rigorous testing process including a pre-clinical phase involving animals and then three different phases involving humans before the Food and Drug Administration can approve it.
7. **True.** Scientists believe that an effective preventive HIV vaccine, given **before** exposure to HIV, could have a number of possible outcomes, including:
 - ◆ Preventing infection in most people
 - ◆ Preventing infection in some people
 - ◆ Preparing a person's immune system to block continued infection and eliminate the virus (vaccines against measles, mumps and polio work this way)
 - ◆ Delaying or preventing the onset of illness or AIDS
8. **True.** Researchers are also evaluating therapeutic vaccines designed to treat *HIV-positive* individuals or people living with AIDS.
9. **False.** All trial participants receive extensive counseling regarding safer behaviors and ways to reduce their risk of infection throughout the trial. Participants can only be exposed to HIV through their own behavior, and never through the vaccine or through the trial.
10. **False.** While racial and ethnic minorities comprise a majority of new cases of HIV infection in the United States, they are underrepresented in preventive HIV vaccine trials.